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GERMANS SPEEDING COUNTER-MEASURES TO HALT RED ARMIES

Fresh Reserves Thrown in; Soviet Advances Slowed Down, Reich Spokesman Says

Domei

BERLIN, January 24.—German military quarters today declared that the Germans are bringing up fresh reserves all along the raging Eastern Front—first of all the local reserves and then the newly formed Volkstrum battalions—which are plunging into the flanks of the Soviet spearheads to gain time for the launching of the German counter-measures to halt the Soviet drive.

The German military spokesman declared today that counter-measures are being pushed with greatest energy and claimed a slowing down of the Soviet advances. He added that the German formations in the front bend in the southeastern corner of East Prussia which originally reached to Augustovo were taken back to positions to the area east of the Masurian Lakes district. Also in eastern Slovakia detaching movements are being carried out.

The spokesman stated that Soviet tank formations which had thrust forward between Brieg and Cosel to the Oder River to cross the river were frustrated everywhere, but admitted that the vital nerve centers of upper Silesia and East Prussia are now threatened.

He denied there was street-fighting in Posen as reported in foreign cables.

Soviet Line-Up Given

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—Marshal Stalin's order of the day today announced that the 2nd Ukrainian front has gone on the offensive north of Miszkolc in northeast Hungary, according to a Moscow dispatch. The Soviet forces are attacking on a 40-kilometer front south of the Slovakian border in the Jelsava sector and apparently directing their efforts toward clearing Slovakia together with the 4th Ukrainian front operating above and below the Carpathians.

Reuters said that Marshal Stalin's announcement of the new offensive means that the 2nd Ukrainian front has now been thrown into the great winter offensive toward the west which has now expanded to a roughly 1,000-kilometer front extending from the Memel River in the north down to northern Hungary.

Down this long and curving front from north to south, this is the Soviet battle array: In East Prussia, General Ivan Cherniakhovsky's 3rd White Russian Army closing in on Koenigsberg and Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's 2nd White Russian Army striking for Elbing. In West Poland, Marshal Gregory Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army in the Posen-Kalizc area. In the Silesian border sector, Marshal Ivans Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army, striking for Breslau and on both sides of the Carpathians is Petrov's 4th Ukrainian army. Simultaneously Marshal Radio Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian army has added to five other armies already taking part in the winter offensive.

MARSHALL, KING REPORT

Stimson, Forrestal Also Review War Situation in Secrecy

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—Heads of the United States armed forces made a secret war report to Congress today and backers promptly claimed a big boost for the National Service legislation, according to a Washington dispatch.

In the secret meeting of both Houses of Congress, secret reports were made by General George C. Marshall, Chief of General Staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the U.S. Fleet, nd Chief of Naval Operations, Henry Stimson, Secretary of War; and James Forrestal, Secretary of Navy. The reports urged that the task of bringing up supplies to the front be tackled as soon as possible and stressed the urgency of the National Service legislation.

In this connection, Representative Andrew J. May, Kentucky Democrat, who is th chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, declared that the situation reviewed by Marshall and King will be effective in wiping out much opposition to the limited National Service Act.

Spanish Ambassador At British Capital Returns to Madrid

Domei

MADRID, January 24.—The Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador in London, arrived by plane yesterday noon, but nothing is known yet of his mission in Madrid. It is believed that in view of Prime Minister Churchill's recent speech, he has returned to report to his Government.

BRITISH STIFFEN ATTACK IN MEUSE-ROER TRIANGLE

German Forces Continue Detaching Moves Toward West Wall—St. Vith Evacuated

Domei

BERLIN, January 24.—The British 2nd army attack against the river triangle of the Meuse and the Roer increased both in violence and size yesterday while along the rest of the Ardennes front German detaching movements continued toward the West Wall and the fortress of St. Vith was evacuated.

It is still questionable whether Montgomery's 2nd British army is aiming at rolling up the German Roer positions still existing between Heinsberg and Roermond but action that took place yesterday was extremely violent.

A German war correspondent attached to Rundstedt's Headquarters said that the British bombers laid several carpets of bombs on the German bridgehead positions after which came the British tanks attacking with flame-projectors. The infantry regiments followed in their wake. German troops offered fanatic resistance on the battlefields torn up by bomb craters and vicious bayonet fighting ensued.

Reports on hand said that 24 heavy Sherman tanks were destroyed and it was announced that since the beginning of the British attacks a week ago 150 British tanks have been destroyed. This is equivalent to an entire British tank corps.

Meanwhile, German detaching movements continued in the area between Hohe Venn and the eastern spurs of the Eifel as well as in the Luxemburg area. A destroyed St. Vith was left to the enemy and the Germans are now approaching again the positions from which they started the offensive on December 16. At the southern limit of this area, the American 3rd army appears to have formed a gravity center in the Vianden sector. Fierce fighting is now in progress there.

In the lower Alsace, where German activity is more positive, German pressure continued against the American 7th army which has dug into their new barrier positions established at the Moder River. Enemy resistance is strong, but it is pointed out that their positions are outflanked by the Germans north of Strasburg.

General Patch has brought up considerable reserves to stem the German drive and apparently has established a strong artillery line following the collapse of the Maginot Line. German troops are reported breaking down these makeshift barriers and one German group is now standing 10 kilometers west of Haguenau on the Moder River, and have captured the industrial areas north of the town of Schweinghausen.

In upper Alsace, relief formations of the 1st French army are rushing up, but their attacks so far have been unsuccessful.

LEAR TO NEW EUROPE POST

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—Lieutenant General Ben Lear, Commander of all the army ground forces, has been appointed Deputy Commander of the American ground forces in the European theater, SHAEF announced today, according to a Paris dispatch.

General Dwight Eisenhower already has delegated Lear to direct the conservation and utilization of manpower including the moral and welfare aspects, but it is pointed out that his new assignment pertains purely to American administration and is not connected with the direction of the campaign.

Lear was named commander of the army ground forces last summer succeeding Lieutenant General Lesley McNair who was killed in action.

In Washington, Lear's new assignment revived speculation that General Joseph W. Stilwell may be named ground forces chief, at least temporarily. Stilwell, currently the only four-star General without specific assignment, was recalled last October as Commander of the U.S. Forces in Asia.

SPAIN'S SOVEREIGN RULE INVIOLABLE, SAYS FRANCO

Will Not Allow Itself to Be Influenced by Certain Foreign Quarters, Avers Leader

Domei

MADRID, January 24.—In a speech made yesterday afternoon in the old Madrid Senate building, Chief-of-State Francisco Franco clearly defined Spain's attitude as an independent and sovereign power which does not allow itself to be influenced by certain foreign quarters.

Franco made his speech on the occasion of the final meeting of the 3rd Syndicate Council before representatives of industry, leaders of the Syndicate and the entire Government as well as civilian and military authorities.

He spoke of the necessity of a complete economic organization as proved in the Civil War and which is a prerequisite for the achievement of victory. He declared that the economic system bears the brunt of the struggle and that its consolidation has been one of the biggest and most urgent aims of the new national state. Extremely difficult problems arose after the Civil War because all economic sectors were more or less destroyed, agriculture was at its lowest ebb and the transportation system was in a bad condition, he explained.

The Spanish leader continued:

"The pace of reconstruction was then, of course, hampered by the war which had broken out in the meantime. Lack of capital was also rendered still more acute as a result of the robbery of the Spanish wealth and gold by the influx of Red elements.

"Social problems are supremely dependent on economic matters. Social progress not accomplished on the basis of increasing prices but by increasing production. Dividends of stock companies did not flow into private hands, thus reducing net profits, but were placed in the service of national economy.

"This was done in clear recognition of the fact that the capitalistic and liberalistic system and thus also world trade had failed on this basis and was unable to guarantee recovery. After the last World War only the wealthy countries were able to live under this antiquated system while the weaker countries had to establish a new system with which they were finally able to reorganize their national life.

"The collapse of liberalism led to civil war and would finally lead to Bolshevism and anarchy. Therefore the reorganization of world economy after the war cannot be based on liberalism or capitalism."

Franco then went on to reject the campaigns which had been started again and again against Spain by certain foreign quarters and supported by many sources of capital. These maneuvers, however, are unimportant because Spain will continue along the path designated by fate, he stressed.

The Chief-of-State pointed out that the Spanish regime of today is based on Catholicism with social principles and supported by the family and community. He said that the present system has enabled national and social reconstruction which, in nine years of struggle for liberty and sovereignty of the country, had made progress which allows one to look to the future with confidence. Spain knows that nothing will disturb her plans, as asserted.

U.S. Wants United Chungking

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 24.—"The United States earnestly desires the development of a strong and united Chungking," declared Joseph Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, at a press interview in Washington yesterday, says a report received here. Grew stated that the U.S. Government has been giving its best efforts to aid Chungking through direct military assistance in order to develop that regime economically to survive the war. He further declared that the United States would be gratified to learn that the Chungking Government had reached an agreement with the Chinese Communist Party, but said that no confirmation of any such agreement has been received.

Talk on V-Attack Banned

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—British citizens who have arrived in Gibraltar from Britain have been ordered by the military authorities not to speak about the German V-offensive against southern England, according to an Algeciras report. Persons disregarding this warning will be severely punished, the report added.

Koiso Reaffirms to Thai Prime Minister Japan's Resolution to Fight Till Victory

Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso reaffirmed the resolution of Japan to fight the War of Greater East Asia through to victory, hand-in-hand with the other races and countries of East Asia in a message he sent to Khuang Aphaiwong, Prime Minister of Thailand, on January 25, the occasion of the third anniverary of the entrance of Thailand into the war.

General Koiso's message follows:

"The country of Your Excellency, sharing the ideal of Japan which would liberate the races and countries of Greater East Asia from American and British yoke and bring into being a Greater East Asia grounded on morality, took three years ago, the resolute action of declaring war on America and Britain.

"I note with great appreciation that the interval has been a phase of great exertions toward the attainment of the object of the war made by the country of Your Excellency in close combination with Japan.

"The War of Greater East Asia has noticeably increased in severity, and is entering on a stage where the decisive battle of the war, the outcome of which will determine the destiny of the East Asiatic race for 1,000 years to come, will be fought. At this critical moment Japan renews its determination to carry the war through to its victorious end in cooperation with the country of Your Excellency and all other treaty countries and to push the task of establishing a new world order based on morality."

U.S. LAGGING IN RELIEF FOR 'LIBERATED' EUROPE

Food, Clothing Situation Desperate—Transport Difficulties Make Solution Hopeless

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—The problem of food supply in the "liberated" parts of Europe has assumed such desperate proportions that fears are expressed in Washington that the fruit of victory will be lost, if the question of food is disregarded any further, according to a New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet.

Continuing, the reporter says: "Important conferences are going on in regard to giving aid but some believe here, as well as in London, that the UNRRA would be a more suitable channel through which to lend assistance.

"The Foreign Policy Association points out after investigation that due to insufficient tonnage, even needed military necessities cannot all be transported across, making the transportation of food a well-nigh impossible undertaking.

"The problem is further complicated by port difficulties. Ships have been waiting from 20 to 40 days off the French coast to unload their cargoes and many ships bound for the Philippines with deliveries to the U.S. forces in the Pacific area are leaving from the east, instead of the west coast of the United States because the west coast lacks port facilities. The route between the United States and the Philippines is so long that a ship can scarcely make more than three trips a year. The Association points out that the UNRRA has not been able to fulfil anything of the 50 million dollar program for Italy.

"Meanwhile, the Anglo-American conference continues in Washington and it is evident today that the promised extra grain deliveries and 1,700 trucks have not yet arrived in Italy. In his speech more than two months ago, President Roosevelt declared that 150,000 tons of wheat and flour had been set aside for transport to Italy and that big quantities of food and clothing were being sent. The plan, however, has not been realized. The trucks are only arriving now, but only half of the 1,700 trucks declared to be the minimum by the anti-Axis authorities in Italy for distribution of food, etc. have reached their distinction.

Food Crisis in Italy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 22.—Bitter misgivings, general distrust and extreme shortages exist in anti-Axis-occupied Italy, according to the Rome correspondent of the Goeteborgs Hendels Och Sjoefartstidning.

The correspondent reports that the population are energetically opposing the appeal by Premier Ivanoe Bonomi for increased participation in the war and although the Rome press has taken up the campaign for the intensification of the Italian war efforts, only few people responded. Prime Minister Churchill's speech did not increase their will to fight either, the correspondent added.

In addition, food shortages and rising prices are stimulating general dissatisfaction among the people. Life is not worth living, the correspondent stressed, when shortages of water, electric current, gas and fuel are added to the shortages of meat, fat, rice, vegetables and fruit and when the temperature is low and clothing and shoes are almost impossible to buy.

Such being the case, trials are increasing daily of persons arrested for stealing clothing, food and cigarettes from the anti-Axis forces. The Italians explained to the correspondent, "We lost everything and now we are trying to recover part of what we lost. Why should the anti-Axis soldiers have all?"

BUDGET BILLS SUBMITTED FOR 1945-46 FISCAL YEAR

Supplementary Estimates Total ¥4,188,000,000; Bonds to Exceed ¥10 Billion

The supplementary budget bill for the 1945-46 fiscal year involving roughly ¥4,188,000,000,000 was introduced to the Diet on Thursday and the matter was announced by the Board of Information the same day.

The announcement said that the supplementary budget bill providing for the Ordinary Accounts for the 1944-45 fiscal year amounting approximately to ¥685,000,000 in revenue and ¥1,290,000,000 in expenditure as well as the supplementary budget bills for the Special Accounts for the 1944-45 and 1945-46 fiscal years which were approved by the extraordinary Cabinet meeting held on Wednesday were also introduced to the Diet on Thursday.

The budget for the Ordinary Accounts for the 1944-45 fiscal year now totals approximately ¥21,244,000,000 in revenue and ¥21,788,000,000 in expenditure while the total budget for the next fiscal year's Ordinary Accounts amounts to ¥26,592,000,000 both in revenue and disbursement. The revenue and expenditure show an increase respectively of ¥5,348,000,000 and ¥4,804,000,000 over the preceding fiscal year's revenue and expenditure which have been considerably increased by the supplementary budget estimates made public on Thursday.

The issuance of national bonds for the 1945-46 fiscal year is now expected to total ¥10,391,000,000, showing an increase of ¥2,613,000,000 over the preceding fiscal year's issuance which is expected to total ¥7,778,000,000, excepting the bonds issued to fill the Extraordinary Military Expenditure.

KING PETER SEES SUBASIC

Grew Says U.S. Remained Aloof From Yugoslav Discord

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—Premier Ivan Subasic of the exile Yugoslav Government in London was received in audience by King Peter II today and Subasic was to report to his Cabinet later in the day on his talk with the King, a London report disclosed today.

Meanwhile, a Washington report said that Joseph Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, questioned by reporters today on the discord between King Peter and Subasic declared that the United States Government did not take part in the negotiations between Subasic and Tito groups concerning the government in Yugoslavia but has been kept informed of the major developments.

Leaving for Belgrade

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—The entire Yugoslav exile Government and the entire Yugoslav administration in London, numbering between 200 and 300 persons, intend to proceed to Belgrade soon and to leave King Peter in London, reports Daily Express, today.

Arms Testing Station Built

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—The U.S. Navy Department today disclosed the establishment of a $35,000,000 ordnance testing station at Inyokern in Mojave Desert California, for testing new war weapons, according to a Los Angeles dispatch. The station which will not be completed for 18 months is reported to have already 500 civilians scientists, engineers and technicians testing the rockets fired from planes and the ground.

ENEMY CONCENTRATING AIR FORCE IN LINGAYEN

Represents Frantic Attempt to Speed Up Slow Development of Front

By M. SASE
Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 24.—Concentrating an enormous number of large, medium and small fighter and bomber planes in the Lingayen Bay area, the enemy air force has been covering comrade land operations, carrying out bombing attacks against Manila and other places day in and day out since the enemy landing on the Bay coast.

The enemy air force consists of large B-24's, medium P-38's, small P-47's, medium B-25's, A20A's, small P-51's, P-40's, and some carrier-borne F4U's and F6F's. Yesterday an aggregate total of 263 planes including five large, 170 medium and 88 small machines appeared over the island, and today, again a total of 405 comprising 122 large, 224 medium and 59 small craft invaded the air over various places in Luzon Island.

Not only the Lingayen area, but Manila and Clark airfield are being subjected to aerial attacks by medium and small enemy planes. The Manila area has been attacked daily by a total of 30 enemy planes which have made strafing attacks against the streets causing casualties among innocent non-combatant Filipinos. Legaspi, Naga, Olongapo and Echague have also been bombed and machinegunnned once a week. When an enemy task force appeared in the waters east of Taiwan, the Grummans were active over Aparri and Lucena. However, after the enemy had suffered enormous losses due to the death-defying ramming attacks carried out by the Shimpu Special Attack Corps on January 21, no enemy raider has appeared over those districts.

Manila Airfields Raided
By I. ITO
Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 24.—Land-based enemy planes have been tenaciously appearing over the Manila and Clark airfield areas, machinegunning Japanese airdromes.

At 8.20 a.m. today, four P-38's came attacking the northern sector of Manila followed at 8.26 a.m. by four P-38's and four others of unknown type, and at 9.15 a.m. by 17 B-24's. At 9.23 a.m. 10 P-51's passed over Manila and attacked the Manila and Clark airfields. However, furiously counterattacked by Japanese anti-aircraft fire, the enemy raiders fled after machinegunning. No damage was sustained by the Japanese side.

Enemy Is Impatient
By O. OHATA and T. TSUJIMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 24.—The enemy's hastily constructed airfield in Lingayen Bay now holds a few small planes. Two weeks have passed since the enemy commenced landing in Lingayen Bay and in the meantime it has become increasingly apparent that airfields have been constructed along the coast, although not of any ample adequacy.

Though hampered in the use to any great extent of the airfields by the ceaseless barrage of Japanese artillery and the daring thrusts of the Japanese Shock Units, the airfields are now in a condition to land a few small planes. It must not be overlooked however, that enemy planes coming from Mindoro and San Jose sneak through the Japanese fire and after hastily loading gasoline and shells at the Lingayen airfields again take off to take part in the fighting. It is a disclosure in part of the enemy's impatience with the slow development of the Lingayen front and frenzied efforts to grasp the air supremacy. On January 19 enemy seaplanes appeared on the scene.

The participation of one more enemy plane in the Luzon operations means that much more hindrance to the realization of the successful operations of the Japanese Forces and it behooves us to put a stop to the increase of enemy's air arm over Lingayen.

4 B-24's Blasted at Yiojima

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, January 25.—About a dozen B-24's raided Yiojima on the afternoon of January 22, and it has been disclosed that the Japanese Forces on the spot shot down and damaged two of the raiders.

Furthermore, from midnight of January 23 to the early morning of January 24 several B-24 planes raided the Island nearly ten times during the period.

Nippon Air Unit Hits An Enemy Battleship In Waters Off Taiwan

Domei

TAIWAN BASE, January 25.—Following the severe attack of the Shinpu Special Attack Corps on the enemy's task force in the waters east of Taiwan on January 21, which was announced at the time, an air unit went into action, attacking a warship of an undetermined type and a cruiser of the enemy's task force with large bombs, and caused considerable damage to both vessels. Subsequently, on the night of January 23 the air unit effected another attack on the enemy' task force east of Taiwan and scored direct hits with large bombs on a battleship and a second vessel of an undetermined category, and set aflame and damaged both of them.

UNPRECEDENTED BATTLE PREDICTED WITH NIPPON

Will Be More Devastating Than Any in Past, General Harmon Tells U.S.

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—Predicting bitterest struggles against the Japanese Forces ahead of the American people, Lieutenant General Millard Harmon, Commander of the U.S. Army Air Force in the Pacific Area, attempted to fan his countrymen's fighting zeal in the course of a radio speech delivered from the Headquarters today, according to a UP frontline dispatch.

Harmon said, "The Pacific operations will not end even if the American forces land on the Japanese mainland. Japan will carry on to the last, and even the year of 1946 will not see the termination of the war. We must encounter the Kwantung Army entrenched in Manchoukuo, which comprises well-trained powerful units and must smash them in a decisive battle.

"No one can predict when the European War will end," Harmon continued. "However, even after the termination of the war in Europe, the American forces must engage in the greatest battle the like of which has no parallel in the history of the world. The forthcoming struggle will be far more devastating than any witnessed in the past. Furthermore, Japan is now intent on preparing for the forthcoming decisive battle."

U.S. Commanders in P.I.

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, today disclosed the identity of his forces now participating in the battles in the Lingayen area, according to a report from his headquarters. The 1st army corps is commanded by Major General Oscar W. Griswold. Brigadier General Hanford MacNider is commanding the 158th regimental combat team.

REAL U.S. WAR AIM BARED

F.D.R. Wants the Soviets to Do Most Of the Fighting in War

Domei

BERLIN January 24.—The camouflage concealing America's real war aim was torn off by Walter Lippmann, American political commentator, when he said that President Roosevelt plans to make the Soviet Union play the part of an American mercenary in the European and Asiatic wars, the Wilhelmstrasse's spokesman declared today in his comment on Lippmann's article which appeared recently in the New York Herald Tribune. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said:

"It is surprising that Lippmann chose this very moment to make such a frank confession. Roosevelt's plan, as interpreted by Lippmann is to use the Soviet war potential against Germany first and afterward against Japan, and to make the Soviet Union play the part of an American mercenary in the European and Asiatic wars.

"Churchill, too, had once fostered a similar plan. It is recalled that he had once declared that the two continental giants, Germany and the Soviet Union, would kill each other so that in the end Britain could take over the strongest power in Europe.

"However, this hope has been blasted, and moreover, Roosevelt's plan will not be fulfilled, for Berlin circles are quite sure that in the event of a Soviet victory not only Germany's fate but also that of the Anglo-Saxon countries would be sealed."

78 WARPLANES LOST BY ENEMY IN ATTACK ON PALEMBANG AREA

Raid Made by 120 Carrier-Borne Planes; Damage Negligible, I.H.Q. Says

Imperial Japanese Air and Land Forces shot down more than 78 enemy carrier-borne planes when they counterattacked about 120 aircraft that raided the Palembang sector, Sumatra Island, on Wednesday morning, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

Fourteen Japanese planes have not yet returned, the same communique also revealed, adding that damage caused to ground facilities was slight.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m., January 25

"About 120 enemy carrier-borne planes raided the Palembang sector, Sumatra Island, on the morning of January 24.

"Counterattacking the enemy, our Air and Land Forces stationed there shot down more than 78 planes.

"Fourteen Japanese have not yet returned.

"Damage caused to ground facilities was negligible."

British Task Force Active

Following the strategic withdrawal of the Imperial Japanese Forces from Akyab at the end of last year, the British task forces in the Indian Ocean area have been continuing furtive movements in an attempt to reinforce the ground forces in the Akyab sector.

On January 12, a part of the enemy forces landed in the vicinity of Myeboung, about 50 kilometers east of Akyab. Meanwhile, an enemy task force consisting of two converted aircraft carriers, one battleship, three cruisers, four destroyers, and five transports appeared near Ramri Island, about 100 kilometers southeast of Akyab, on January 21 when about 1,000 enemy troops commenced a landing on the northern tip of the island at about 11 a.m. Japanese Forces counterattacked the invaders and are still engaged in severe fighting. Two enemy transports were blasted by the Japanese Forces.

Meanwhile, a British task force with three aircraft carriers as its mainstay appeared in the waters southeast of Sumatra Island on the morning of January 24 and attacked the Palembang area with its deck planes numbering about 120 for a period of about 30 minutes from 11:30 a.m. This is the first time that the enemy has attacked Palembang from the sea.

Promptly making a severe counterattack, a part of the Japanese Air Units in unison with the Land Forces shot down more than 78 planes as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters. The enemy planes that have been blasted by our Wild Eagles that have not yet returned are not included in the above war result. Moreover, a certain number of raiders were damaged.

The Japanese were also successful in repulsing the remaining enemy planes and the task force.

2 B-29's Raid Osaka

One Mariana-based B-29 bomber appeared over Osaka at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. The raider dropped some bombs before fleeing southward. Another B-29 coming by way of Himeji also raided Akashi and Osaka shortly after 1 a.m. the following day. The raider dropped some bombs, causing some casualties.

3 B-29's Over Chosen

Three B-29's penetrated into the skies over northern Chosen from the direction of southern Manchoukuo between 9 and 9:30 a.m. Wednesday and after cruising over Ranan, Kanko, Heijo and its vicinity, fled westward over the sea west of Chosen between 11 and 11:30 a.m., it was announced by the Chosen Army at 2 p.m. Wednesday.

Van Acker in London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—Van Acker, Belgian Minister of Labor and Social Welfare has arrived in London to confer with the British authorities, according to a Reuter report. At a press interview, Van Acker declared that due to lack of fuel and raw materials for industry, 220,000 Belgian workers at present are unemployed despite the fact that 500,000 Belgians are working in Germany.

U.S. SENATE SIDETRACKS WALLACE'S APPOINTMENT

Discussing First on Law of Stripping Department of Commerce of RFC

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 24.—The U.S. Senate Commerce Committee at its session today moved to sidetrack the nomination of Henry A. Wallace as the new Secretary of Commerce to succeed Jesse Jones, according to a Washington report.

The Committee said that before it takes any action in Wallace's nomination, it will first consider the legislation that would strip the Department of Commerce of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The bill which was sponsored by Senator Walter F. George, Georgia Democrat, would reestablish the loan functions of the RFC and other other important lending agencies under a separate head.

Jones is expected to testify today before the Senate Commerce Committee and tomorrow Wallace is scheduled to appear in what appears to be a bitter fight in Washington political circles.

Democratic Party Divided

This fight which President Roosevelt started by firing Jones and nominating Wallace is already a very bitter one. Roosevelt's move has cut deep through his Party support and this is evident in the way conservative Democrats are attacking Wallace's appointment. In general, the conservatives oppose Wallace while the liberals support him.

The fight against Wallace's appointment embraces something even more important than the purely political considerations. There are economic considerations. Jones is a conservative! He is banker from Texas and enjoys the confidence of the big businessmen. When he was the Secretary of Commerce, he had under his personal control some $30,000,000,000 to $50,000,000,000 fund of the RFC and the lending authority of the Federal Loan Agency which gave him just as much financial power as any man in the history of the United States. In a very real sense, his influence in the national and economical circles of America was greater than Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury. Jones' collection of power and his yielding of it never met with much opposition from Congress because of his personal reputation.

Washington circles said that if Wallace may yield the same power, there are anguished yells for he is a man of great integrity who has the reputation of being a wild-eyed dreamer and also a bit antagonistic to big business. They added that Wallace is in the position of a dog which has been tagged with a bad name.

Wallace is known to see eye to eye with Roosevelt on one of the fundamental liberal philosophies of the New Deal administration and this is that it is the responsibility of the Government above all other agencies in the nation to provide full employment. Wallace's philosophy is that of furthering the lot of the common man. If he were to retain the tremendous lending power of the RFC he would have the most important say in the country on reconversion.

These same circles also pointed out that if Wallace gets the new post, he can interfere where the Government has never trespassed before and this too is what causing the fight over his appointment.

Wallace Lacks Experience

Many influential members believe that Wallace has not enough business background to be able to direct the offices of both the Department of Commerce and the RFC, which is an agency responsible for private industrial projects connected directly with the national war program. It will be recalled that in his letter to the President, Jones asserted that he did not believe that Wallace was qualified for the Secretary of Commerce job.

Meanwhile, Wallace in a statement said today that if he were given the new post, he would promote the the offices of both the Department by private business. He added that the Government must accept the duty of seeing that all men in good health are given a job. He also declared the common man need not tolerate less prosperity in time of peace than he had in time of war.

He listed the following four-point program which he said must be carried out to meet the postwar problems: (1) we must work out a clear-cut program for postwar employment with special attention to returning soldiers; (2) we must attempt to bring about maximum production and reasonable prices for the consumers; (3) opportunity for free enterprises among businessmen particularly among small businessmen; and (4) a sound Government program providing for irrigation work which by their very nature will increase the opportunity for small businessmen.

Opposition Mounting

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 23.—The political chaos occasioned by President Roosevelt's nomination of Henry A. Wallace, former Vice-President, to replace Jesse Jones as Secretary of Commerce were aggravated and seem to have reached a deadlock, according to a Washington report.

Both House are lined up against the Wallace appointment. A large number of Democrats as well as Republicans and others object to the appointment, on the ground that Wallace lacks the necessary business experience and that, furthermore, they do not trust his business integrity.

Commenting on the situation, Senator Tom Connally, Texas Democrat, stated that it is final proof that the nation is up against a crisis.

The real objection to the Wallace appointment, it is reported, is the impression that it is a "political payoff" for services rendered to the President in the recent election. First the President accused Jones, of moving too slowly, and to complete the firing process, the editorials in the Washington papers ridiculed Jones left and right, thus forcing his resignation.

In squeezing an idle member of the Cabinet into a job to which he did not belong, and forcing out a capable man, the President wrote Jones that Wallace had campaigned faithfully for him so he in turn deserved almost any service which he believes he is capable of handling. Other examples of "political pay-off" are noted in the appointments of former Cabinet members as foreign diplomats.

Roosevelt To Urge Partition Of Reich At 'Big Three' Meet

Domei

GENEVA, January 23.—At the forthcoming Three Power Conference, President Roosevelt will demand the partition of Germany and the materialization of the Morgenthau plan, reports Arthur Morley, New York correspondent of the Daily Sketch. He said that Roosevelt is not reckoning with reparations to be paid by Germany, but he will demand that the German factories and German workers should work for the "liberated" countries without being paid. Similar reports arrived from the Washington correspondent of the Sunday Times, who stated that Roosevelt would adhere to the Morgenthau plan.

BRITAIN SET TO DISPATCH HUGE PARTY TO MEETING

Politicians, Economists Going To 'Big 3' Conference; May Take Place in Italy

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden accompanied by several important military representatives as well as politicans and economists will represent Britain at the forthcoming "Big Three" conference participated in by Churchill, President Roosevelt and Premier Josef Stalin, according to a London report.

Reports said that the meeting will be longer than the previous ones but nothing definite is yet known about where the conference will take place.

Meanwhile according to a United States report from Rome, political circles in Italy have predicted that the conference will be held in Italy.

For their reasons, they said that the London-Rome and the Moscow-Rome distance by air is about equal; Premier Stalin desires to be as close as possible to the scene of operations of the Red Army; and Italy, is from the point of security considerations, the best place for such an important conference.

A Paris dispatch revealed that it looks probable that President General Charles de Gaulle of the French Provisional Government will attend the meeting and in that case it will be a "Big Four" rather than a "Big Three" meeting.

U.S. MAY DRAFT MORE MEN

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—The House Military Affairs Committee today approved by a majority of 20 to 5 a limited National Service Bill for men between 18 and 45 and passed it on to the Congress, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Committee left with the Director of War Mobilization the authority to determine what jobs were essential but gave no local draft boards power to determine whether a registrant should remain at his present job or shift to another under penalty of induction into the army or imprisonment.

President Roosevelt also admitted that the bill is not a full service legislation.

FRANCE'S FATE HELD DUE TO DE GAULLE BY DORIOT

People's Party Leader Issues Manifesto at Foundation of Liberation Body

At the recent foundation of a French liberation committee, Jacques Doriot, leader of the People's Party under Petain's Government, issued a manifesto, containing among others the following thoughts:

Almost four years ago France was conquered by Germany in a war she had declared on the Reich. The armistice, however, left her colonial posessions and her fleet to France. In Montoire, Fuehrer Hitler offered Marshal Henri Petain his hand and **proposed to liquidate the past and** to reconciliate the two nations. He thus gave France the chance to resume her place as a great European power.

The Anglo-Americans, Jews and Bolshevists saw to it that all forces combined in order to sabotage the German-French reconciliation. Their standard bearer and instrument, Charles De Gaulle turned against the policy of reconciliation which would have brought peace and order to France. France already experienced what she had to suffer because she did not listen to the voice of reason. De Gaulle and his allies carried the war into the French Empire, destroyed her fleet or surrendered it to the enemy. Many Frenchmen believed that the Americans would bring them peace and order but they bombed the French towns, killed the civilian population and destroyed the railways.

By signing the Soviet-French pact, de Gaulle's France has lost her independence in the foreign and inner political field. Aided by de Gaulle, the Bolshevists are about to conquer France. Their chief, deserter Maurice Thorez, amnested by de Gaulle, triumphantly returned to Paris. Referring to him, Stalin declared that the position of the General Secretary of the French Communist Party was far more important than that of the State Chief. For four months the communists in France have been commiting crimes, plundering, robbing and killing French patriots who remained faithful to Marshal Petain. In the meantime the French people have been suffering from cold, hunger, unemployment and want.

Germany, on the other hand, is working for victory by the relentless efforts of her working people, the inventions of her scientists, the heroism of her soldiers, the mobilization and determination of the entire nation. Germany is powerful. She is not preparing a capitulation but a determined resistance and a counteroffensive for the battle of liberation.

In his manifesto, Doriot further addressed the Frenchmen in the following manner: We are fighting for the liberation of our territory from the Bolshevists and from the Anglo-American occupation. We are fighting for a lasting European order which will safeguard the existence of our people. We want a united Europe, capable of resisting Bolshevism and Anglo-American imperialism. A national socialism is to guarantee just wages to all working people for their labors. On this basis the representatives of all revolutionary and national movements and all French personalities will meet.

Studying Mandated Islands

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 24.—The U.S. House Naval Affairs Committee has appointed a seven men sub-committee to study the permanent possession by the United States Government of the Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific, according to a Washington report. Chairman Durley of Virginia said that the committee will study the islands in the South Pacific to determine whether they should be fortified and whether the United States navy will need all or part of them after the war.

Chou En-Lai in Chungking

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 24.—Chou En-lai, director of the Political Affairs Department of the Yenan regime, has arrived in Chungking to resume negotiations with the Chungking officials, according to a report from Chiang Kai-shek's capital.

British War Costs Bared

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—Britain is spending £2,250,000,000 a day for the war out of which £12,500,000 goes for the fighting and supply services, the House of Commons was informed today, according to a London report.

Perkins Reappointed

Domei

LISBON, January 24.—President Roosevelt has reappointed Frances Perkins as the U.S. Secretary of Labor to his fourth Cabinet term, according to a Washington dispatch.

'Millionaire' U.S. Officers, Men Arrested For Ill Dealings of Stolen Army Goods

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—An unprecedented special order issued by General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Invasion Forces, today caused the arrest of six officers and it is expected charges will be brought against many more officers of the "millionaire" U.S. 716th Railway Battalion of which 182 enlisted men have been ordered on trial for black market charges, according to a Paris dispatch.

It has been disclosed that Colonel Walter, J. Marlin, Los Angeles battalion commander, has been relieved of his command. The announcement of the new arrests followed the denunciations by the enlisted men who charged that the officers treated them as "step-children" and failed to issue the ordinary food rations.

Ten more enlisted men were convicted yesterday and sentenced to terms ranging from 20 to 30 years.

3,185 Yanks Nabbed

Domei

GENEVA, January 23.—During the last two years 3,185 United States officers and men were tried in England, according to the American Army and Navy Journal. Of these, 2,858 were sentenced, 19 for murder.

LOW HOLDINGS ABROAD GREATLY WORRY BRITAIN

Making Plans to Regain World Position; U.S. Stand Among United Nations Grows

British financial investments abroad have been depleted since the outbreak of the war, while the American influence among the United Nations has been steadily increasing largely because of the financial assistance rendered by the United States, under the Lend-Lease and other arrangements. Anxious for the maintenance of her world position after the war, Britain is devising ways and means. Especially in regard to economic matters after the war, the expansion of foreign trade forms the biggest problem of Britain, in view of the depletion of financial investments abroad, the obligations incurred under the Lend-Lease agreement, and the blocked sterling balance.

In the postwar period, it is the ambition of Britain to increase her foreign trade by 50 per cent, according to information received here. But it is admitted on all hands that this ambition will never be realized by Britain, whose influence has been declining for a long time. In this respect, well-informed circles in Berlin share the same view, mentioning the following points as the basis of their conclusions, according to the same information:

Britain has completely lost the South American market, the Indian and Middle East markets to the extent of 50 per cent, and the Australian and African markets up to 30-odd per cent, since the opening of the war. The loss of the markets is regarded in Britain as a temporary wartime phenomenon, but it is clear that the United States, who has taken the place of Britain, has no intention to relinquish after the war the position it has acquired during the war.

When Argentina made attempts to resist the encroachment of American capital, Britain openly took a stand opposing the United States in her desire to retain the last market in South America. What must be emphasized in this connection is the fact that the regions which offer markets for British goods are the very sources from which Britain must draw supplies of food and raw materials. The decline of British trade in the same regions must therefore be the factor undermining the very foundation of British industry.

European Trade Big

Europe has a decisive importance in British trade. Before the present war, 34 per cent of British exports was absorbed by European countries, the exports from Britain to Germany almost equalling her exports to the United States. With a view to securing the trade of Western Europe, Britain concluded a trade agreement with the De Gaulle regime, and after the success of the invasion of Western Europe, Britain concluded a financial agreement with Belgium.

But in European trade also, the United States is a formidable rival of Britain, the former planning its economic expansion by releasing the frozen French funds, by extending a hundred million dollar credit to Holland and credits of various amounts to Italy and Spain, etc. Greece, whose trade was monopolized by Britain before the war, applied to the United States for credit. From these facts, it will be seen that there is little prospect for Britain to retain her European trade at least in its prewar magnitude.

The wartime trade of Britain with the United States has so far proceeded without any serious difficulty, but the British debt resulting therefrom must constitute a great impediment to the development of Anglo-American trade after the war. In connection with this problem, Britain dispatched Lord Keynes to the United States in the autumn of 1944. He sounded America for the grant of a long-term credit. Even if the negotiations had been successful, the problem can only be postponed, not solved. Britain cannot hope for a positive development of her American trade.

In regard to postwar trade Britain appears to be expecting a great deal from the utilization of the so-called blocked sterling balance. Britain hopes that the creditors, i.e. the owners of the blocked balance, will place large orders in that country against the balance, after the war. This is regarded in British circles as a unique opportunity for the expansion of British trade. But it is clear that the export made for the purpose of liquidating old financial obligations will have a serious effect on the external trade of a nation, especially for a country like Britain, whose trade shows import excess as its chronic feature.

Financial circles of London were seriously perturbed last autumn, when it was revealed that the blocked sterling balance exceeded 2,000,000,000 pounds in amount. When Lord Keynes gave the figure of 3,000,000,000 pounds at the Bretton Woods conference, the British public raised a strong demand for the settlement of the problem, which fact is sufficient proof that the British themselves do not share optimistic views in regard to the question.

Disposal of Blocked Sterling

In addition to the utilization of the blocked sterling balance for trade purposes, three alternative methods are being proposed for the disposal of the account, namely the conversion of the balance into long-term loans, the cancellation of the balance as the share of war expenditure, and the devaluation of the pound sterling in respect of the balance.

a) In case the blocked sterling balance is turned into a 3 per cent loan with a term of 25 years, Britain must make an annual payment of 172,000,000 pounds for that account, a sum equivalent to one-third of the total value of her export trade before the war.

b) The cancellation of the blocked sterling balance as the share of war expenditure is impossible, considering that the chief creditors are India, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Iran, etc., whose financial resources are extremely weak.

c) As the third alternative, it is proposed to reduce by half the value of the blocked sterling balance on the ground that the currencies of various countries have already lost a large part of their purchasing power. Considering that the inflationary tendencies in various countries are mainly due to the compulsory purchases of supplies by Britain and the United States, the reduction of the value of the blocked sterling balance under the pretext of inflation must be ruled out as an alternative, even under British political pressure.

Facts Worth Noting

U.S. Ambassadors and Ministers

John G. Winant—Ambassador to London
W. Averell Harriman—Ambassador to Moscow
S. Pinkney Tuck—Ambassador to Egypt
Jefferson Caffery—Ambassador to French Provisional Government
Stanley K. Hornbeck—Ambassador to Exile Dutch Government
Arthur B. Lane—Ambassador to Exile Polish Regime
Lithgow Osborne—Ambassador to Exile Norwegian Government
Richard C. Patterson, Jr.—Ambassador to Yugoslav Government
Alexander C. Kirk—Ambassador to Italian Bonomi Government
Norman Armour—Ambassador to Spain
Laurence Steinhardt—Ambassador to Exile Czechoslovak Government
Edwin C. Wilson—Ambassador to Turkey
H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld—Minister to Hungarian Provisional Government
Lincoln MacVeagh—Minister to Greece
Herschel V. Johnson—Minster to Sweden
John Biggers—Minister to Britain
Roy Henderson—Minister to Iraq
Charles Sawyer—Minister to Belgium and Luxemburg
David Grey—Minister to Ireland
Leland B. Morris—Minister to Iran
Robert McClintock—Charge d'Affaires in Finland
Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr.—Minister to Iceland
George Wadsworth—Minister to Syria and Lebanon
Harold Tittman, Jr.—Minister to Vatican
Ray Atherton—Minister to Canada
Nelson Johnson—Minister to Australia
Kenneth S. Patton—Min. to New Zealand
Cornelius van H. Engert—Minister to Afghanistan
Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley—Ambassador to Chungking
George Atchenson—Charge d'Affaires in Chungking
John C. White—Ambassador to Peru
Willard Beaulac—Ambassador to Paraguay
John Wiley—Ambassador to Colombia
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.—Amb. to Brazil
Claude Bowers—Ambassador to Chile
William Dawson—Minister to Uruguay
George S. Messersmith—Amb. to Mexico
John F. Simmons—Amb. to El Salvador
Spruille Braden—Ambassador to Cuba
John D. Erwin—Amb. to Honduras
Orme Wilson—Ambassador to Haiti
Hallett Johnson—Amb. to Costa Rica
Edwin Kyle—Ambassador to Guatemala
Joseph McGurk—Ambassador to Dominican Republic
Henry Norweb—Ambassador to Panama
James P. Stewart—Minister to Nicaragua
Thomas Holcomb—Amb. to South Africa
Clarence Gauss—Ex-Amb. to Chungking
Carlton Hayes—Ex-Ambassador to Spain
Anthony Biddle—Ex-Min. to Luxemburg
Thomas M. Wilson—Ex-Minister to Iraq
Myron Taylor—Ex-Amb. to Vatican

CHUNGKING DISSATISFIED WITH TRANSPORT CONTROL

Asks U.S. For Joint Management Of Land Route From India to China

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—Reflecting the misgivings and distrust in Chungking of the American attitude of monopolizing control over transportation facilities in the Chungking-controlled areas, a demand for the joint control of the land transportation route connecting India and Chungking is reported to have been made by the Chungking transportation authorities yesterday, according to a Chungking dispatch.

To cope with increased demands for vigorous wartime transportation activities, the Chungking regime sometime ago set up the Wartime Transportation Bureau. Immediately following the opening of this bureau, the United States dispatched Brigadier General Robert B. McClure, Deputy Chief of the Supreme Allied Command in China, to act as assistant director of the bureau. Furthermore, numerous American technicians have been sent to Chungking to take part in the activities of the newly-installed bureau while the plan to send some 6,000 trucks in accordance with the Lend-Lease Act has been put into practice. In this connection, the United States has further revealed its intention of monopolizing the employment of those 6,000 trucks for military purposes upon the opening of the land transportation route between India and Chungking assigning to the Chungking-Chinese the minor role of truck drivers.

The fact that at the meeting of the People's Foreign Relations Society held yesterday the Chungking transportation authorities reached a decision to request the United States to place the land transportion route under the joint management of America and Chungking reveals the Chungking misgivings over the American maneuvers. The same issue, however, will undoubtedly become involved in other matters relating to wartime transportation, it is reported.

INDIA'S ECONOMY FIRM, AVERS VICEROY WAVELL

Confident Sterling Debt Will Be Honored—World Economic Parley Slated for 1945

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—Revealing a most optimistic feeling toward the present economic situation in India, Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, told the Associated Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta on December 14 that he had complete confidence that the sterling debt would be honored, reported the Financial News on December 15.

Though the sterling debt would be honored, Wavell stressed that that did not mean that India would at once after the war receive the payment of so many hundred millions in cash. She could not spend such a sum in the international market even if she did.

"We have not only held our own," declared the Viceroy, "but we have actually gained some ground in the matter of price control. But the increasing needs of the war against Japan which will likely reach a peak in 1945 will mean there will be an increased flow of financial irrigation and that our defences against waterlogging must be strengthened."

On the food situation Wavell pointed out that the problem is by no means solved and would be with them for some years after the war, but there are grounds for greater confidence than a year ago. The situation in Bengal, for instance, is much better according to him.

He further stated: Britain and the United States already are preparing for a full-dress world economic conference which may take place in London in 1945, according to reliable sources in Washington. Preparatory work is already being carried out by British and American officials. This is reported to include a plan for the control and disposal of war surpluses after the war, limiting the sale of some and restricting the sale of others in such a way as to prevent a dislocation of world markets and foreign trade in general.

"The United States may offer tariff concessions in return for certain surplus limitations. Also included is the removal of wartime governments' trade barriers and of private trade barriers such as restrictive cartels. The elimination of unfair competition in foreign trade is also expected to be included in the agenda."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 24

Our attacks southwest of Budapest effectively supported by our Luftwaffe formations gained further ground toward the north also yesterday after stronger enemy counterattacks were repelled. Between the northern frontier of Slovakia and the Vistula the Soviets who advanced up to the Makov area were intercepted in the mountains.

In Upper Silesia the Soviet attempt to break through failed at the eastern fringe of the industrial district while against the northern fringe and against the Oder between Kosel and Brieg the enemy pressure increased. Heavy fighting is going on in this front sector particularly for Gleiwitz and Oppeln. In the area east of Breslau resolute counterattacks by our formations repulsed the Soviets out of several localities. Strong parts of our formations which had remained in the depth of the battlefield fought their way from the east of Schieratz back to the ordered line. Near Kalisch, Posen and at Bromberg bitter fighting is still continuing.

In the western part of East Prussia the enemy pushed on against the stubborn resistance of our divisions north and northeastwards to the areas south of Elbing and Mo-rungen. In eastern East Prussia the fighting shifted to the Masurian Lakes and after bitter street fighting the town of Insterburg was lost. The Soviet attempts to cross the Pegel and Deime were, however, frustrated.

In Courland, the Soviets after strong artillery preparation attacked with the gravity center southeast of Libau as well as south of Frauenburg and northwest of Dobeln with numerous rifle divisions and tanks. The enemy assault, however, was unsuccessful and in bitter fighting 101 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

The majority of the British attacks between Roermond and Geilenkirchen in the west failed while at Heinsberg only the enemy pressed back our lines. The number of enemy tanks destroyed since the beginning of the British attacks in the Roer bridgehead has increased to 150. In the course of strong attacks from the north and west the Americans entered the completely destroyed town of St. Vith yesterday while the enemy assaults made against our lines southwest of St. Vith and in the Clerf sector failed.

In the Vianden area where the enemy all day long yesterday made 14 attacks with concentrated forces heavy local fighting is in progress. Between Reipertsweiler and Hagenau our troops advanced up to the Roth and Moder sectors and mopped up the area northwards of enemy troops. An enemy attack from Schlettstadt was repelled while bitter defense fighting with attacking American formations flared up in the Rappoltsweiler area.

In the fight against the Anglo-American supplies our motor torpedo boats sank one 7,000-ton steamer off the Scheldt estuary after bitter fighting with light enemy naval forces. Another steamer was torpedoed while three enemy artillery E-boats were damaged.

In Italy the enemy restricted himself to occasional thrusts in the central and eastern front sectors but these were repelled. During the attack by our shock troops southwest of Lake Comacchio several pillboxes were dynamited, prisoners were taken and booty was captured.

Anglo-American terror bombers attacked western Germany yesterday and major damage to buildings was caused particularly in Neuss. Low-level planes machinegunned and bombed two hospital trains near Remagen and Hameln thus infringing International Law.

Bares Anti-Inflation Move

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, stated today that abolition of Government monopoly over salt, matches, and tobacco is being considered in line with the Government's policy of encouraging free enterprise, according to a Chungking dispatch. He also declared that while the new India-China Highway is being used primarily to transport military supplies it is also being used to bring in civilian goods as the Government considers it vital as a measure to combat inflation. Soong mentioned cotton piece goods as an example of the essential civilian goods being transported over the new highway.

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STIFFENED REICH DEFENSE CHECKS SOVIET ONSLAUGHT

Dittmar Also Says Enemy Still Weak After German Counter-Blow on West Front

Domei

BERLIN, January 23.—The future development of the war situation on the Eastern Front can be judged from the fact that the German defense has now become so strong as to be able to check effectively the Soviet onslaughts, Lieutenant General Kurt Dittmar, Reich military commentator, stated in his broadcast today. Continuing, he said:

At the beginning of the great Soviet winter offensive, the extended German front had lacked effective power of resistance. As regards the number of tanks thrown into the battle and the concentration of troop formations, the Soviets doubtless accomplished unparalleled achievements—they have set loose a "tank storm" on the Eastern Front.

In a battle of defense the most important thing is to be strong enough at the decisive points. The shorter the lines are from which the defenders are operating the better it is for the defenders since the number of formations used for defense can be deeply echeloned and reserves can be saved.

Seen from this point of view the comparatively slow progress of the German countermeasures deserves to be regarded as a positive factor. Deep penetrations like those achieved by the Soviets need more than mere improvization. It is not at all the aim of the defenders merely to halt the enemy but it is necessary to beat the advanced enemy units as thoroughly and effectively as possible. Nevertheless, any check on the advancing Soviets is of the greatest importance to the general situation.

Every island in the flood of the Soviet advance is of the greatest importance, too, and it is for this reason that the battalions of the German Volkssturm deserve special mention. The effective fighting of the isolated German formations are thus acknowledged by all.

Again, the strong morale of the German soldiers everywhere in the east, which has been unaffected by the heavy fighting, is worthy of special attention. This was again proved by the latest events in Budapest. Here, German formations, as usual far outnumbered by the enemy, achieved considerable successes, not only in defense but in attacks.

In the west, further German successes—even though of a purely local character—prove that the Anglo-Americans have not yet been able to recover from the blows dealt to them by the German counterthrust of December 16. The Germans will have to take care not to rush things in order to make their counterblows as effective as possible, even if many a serious situation will have to be mastered in the meantime.

Poles Seek Aid

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 24.—An Inter-Allied Commission to administer affairs in "liberated" Poland, was urged by the exile Polish Government in London in its memorandum presented to Britain and the United States, according to a London dispatch. The memorandum was submitted to the British Foreign Office and handed to John Winant, U.S. Ambassador to London.

The Polish memorandum called for a free election after the Polish prisoners who are estimated at 5,000,000 return to their homeland.

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Tokyo Branch:
Marunouchi 1-chome.
Tel. Marunouchi (23) [illegible]

M.P.'S WOULD REPEAL BAN ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH

15 Members Decide to Submit Independent Bill to Rescind Restrictions

Fifteen members of the House of Representatives including Seijun Ando, of Tokyo Metropolis, in a meeting held on Wednesday, decided to introduce an independent bill for the repeal of restrictions on the freedom of speech and association to the current session of the Imperial Diet.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, it may be recalled, submitted a recommendation to the 85th Extraordinary Diet Session convoked in September, last year, following the formation of the Koiso Cabinet, advising the Government to rescind various regulations imposing restrictions on the freedoom of speech. The Government on its part, had promised to pay deep considerations on the proposal.

Independent Bill Suggested

The 15 Diet members who had submitted the same recommendation in September have recognized in the subsequent developments of the domestic situation a growing need of permitting the public to express their opinion freely. In the Wednesday conference, they decided to suggest to the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association that, in view of the growing importance of the question of the freedom of association in connection with the proposed formation of a new political party, it submit an independent bill providing for the repeal of restrictions on the freedom of speech and association to the current session of the Diet. These Diet members also decided to act independently in case the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association is not disposed to act.

The meeting formed an executive committee of seven men including Hitoshi Ashida, of Kyoto Prefecture, who interviewed the leaders of the Association, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Tsuneo Kanemitsu and Tadao Oasa, at 2:30 p.m. and urged them to submit the bill in name of the Political Association.

Toshio Shimada, Agriculture and Commerce Minister, speaking at the general meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Thursday, testified that the Government will see that the present rice rations of 2.3 go per day is firmly maintained. He assured that the ration of this staple food will never be decreased in the future.

Elaborating on his statement, Mr. Shimada stated that as regards the food problem, there were various factors, domestic and foreign, to be considered. He declared that earnest efforts were being made by the authorities concerned by taking these factors into consideration so that there will be no anxiety regarding the supply of food to the home front.

To Study Fuel Problems

The House of Peers has decided to organize two committees to study problems of liquid fuel and measures to increase aircraft production, it was learned on Thursday. These committees are expected to hold meetings during the course of the present Diet session and submit the results of their investigations to the Government.

The Liquid Fuel Committee is headed by Vice Admiral Masazo Sakoshi as Chairman and comprises 14 members including Yoshiaki Hatta, former Railways Minister. The Aircraft Production Committee is headed by Baron Kiyokazu Abo as Chairman and comprises also 14 committeemen including Viscount Tadashiro Inoue, former President of the Board of Technology.

TO MOBILIZE MORE WOMEN

Age Limit of Members for Volunteer Corps Extended to 40

In the third mobolization of women for the volunteer corps in Tokyo, the age limit has been extended to 40 and will include domestic servants, childless wives whose husbands are away from home in military service or otherwise, and women employes of non-vital stores. The Metropolitan Police Board is now carrying on investigations as to the number of women to be distributed to various quarters, and it is expected that the new members of the volunteer corps will all be placed by the end of February.

The assistance of the Japan Women's Association is requested by the Metropolitan Police Board for the task of selecting the women to be included in the ranks of the volunteer corps inasmuch as the Association is in a much better position to judge the qualifications of each case than the officers of the Metropolitan Police Board.

Fire Destroys Painting

Fire destroyed the home of Manjiro Terauchi, well known oil painter, in Urawa City on Wednesday afternoon. A large painting of the Shinpu Special Attack Corps, nearly completed, was lost in the fire.

Representative Nakaya, Called to Colors, Given Big Send-Off at Diet Budget Session

Takeyo Nakaya, a member of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, received his call to the colors while busily engaged in his task of deliberating on the nation's budget for the coming year. He is the tenth member of the Lower House to leave for war service and the first to receive his call while the Diet was in session. He is an Army Second Lieutenant.

In sending Mr. Nakaya off, Dr. Masataka Ota, Chairman of the Budget Committee, spoke as follows at the outset of the Budget Committee meeting on January 24:

"Mr. Nakaya has received his call to the colors. At the Committee meeting yesterday, Mr. Nakaya asked very pertinent questions on the matter of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations and manifested his burning patriotism. Now he will leave for the front right from the Diet session. On behalf of the members of the Committee I pray from the bottom of my heart for Mr. Nakaya's good fortunes in war."

Mr. Ota's send-off speech was received with rousing applause by all those present. Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, also voiced sincere wishes for Mr. Nakaya's good luck at the front.

With regard to his call to military service, Mr. Nakaya commented as follows:

"There is no greater honor for a man than to experience in his own life the actual meaning of the words—from the Diet to the front. I feel the weight of my responsibility all the more inasmuch as my call has come while the Budget Committee is still in session. The 86th Diet, characterized by many decisive war features, is very momentous session, but I am firmly confident that the mission of the present Diet will be satisfactorily fulfilled."

News and Views

Who Is Responsible for the Pacific War?

By Dr. KOSAKU TAMURA

The War and Working Class, organ of the Soviet Trade Union, in its first issue this year made public M. Zukov's review of the writer's work, "The Oriin of the Pacific War," which was published in February last year.

Mr. Zukov opens his review with the remark: "This book is written for the purpose of clarifying the truth about the orientation of the development of relations between Japan and America as well as about the responsibility for the current war." He concludes his review: "Inasmuch as the cause for the outbreak of the Pacific War is an important and necessary theme, the world must be fully acquainted with its real cause and the responsibility for the outbreak of hostilities. It will become possible only by this means to distinguish between the aggressor and non-aggressor camps in the Pacific War."

The writer holds that the real cause for the Pacific War is the all engulfing tide of American westward drive, a tide which has gained momentum at an accelerating tempo since the founding of the American Republic. This tide started in the Atlantic, crossed the Appalachian range, rolled on to the Ohio plains, crossed the Mississippi, traversed the vast expanse of prairies, crossed the Rockies and made its appearance in the Pacific. In the north, it engulfed Alaska and the Aleutians. Swinging south, it annexed Hawaii and Samoa, after which it absorbed the Philippines, Guam, Wake and Midway Islands. This all engulfing tide of American westward drive began to strike the China coast when it clashed against the mighty rock of rising Japan. Hence the Pacific War was unleashed. This is the writer's view on the origin of the Pacific War.

Setting aside the question whether the writer's view based on the history of civilization will be approved by Mr. Zukov or not, the Soviet critic apparently admits not only that the question is an open one, though it is a very important question, but also that it is necessary to investigate into the real cause for the outbreak of the Pacific War. It is the writer's belief that his conclusion will be inescapable to those who have closely studied the modern history of the Pacific and carefully traced America's development in the Pacific area, in which she has evinced growing concern since her independence. And history shows in clear-cut terms that all the American development in the Pacific area has been done by military force with the exception of Alaska and the Aleutians which she purchased from Tzarist Russia.

Some time ago it was in vogue to classify the states under "haves" and "have nots."

More recently, an attempt has been made to classify the states under "peace-loving" and "aggressor" nations. Needless to say, however, the new classification which completely disregards history and realities is a makeshift, expedient and propagandistic one entirely devoid of justice and equity, while the enemy and the aggressor are confused in its actual application.

Definition of Aggression

It was Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations which called for an exact definition of the term aggression. But the League of Nations died a sudden death without succeeding in defining the term aggression during its 19-year life. In the meanwhile, the Soviet Union concluded the treaties for the "definition of aggression" with various neighbor countries. In concluding these treaties, the Soviet Union gave a definition of aggression. But it was an extremely formalistic, superficial and narrow one, with attention limited to such questions as who first fired or whose aircraft first crossed the border, while no attention was paid to aggression, to be committed by economic warfare, which is far more formidable than aggression by armed force.

Economic warfare, favorite weapon used by America and Britain in dominating other nations, is the most glaring instance of aggression, which invariably proves most powerful and effective. It is entirely meaningless to fix the guilt for war which involves the life or death qustion for nations on the basis of a definition of aggression made in an extremely narrow and formalistic way without paying due attention to a far more formidable economic aggression. Such an attempt would only provide a crafty nation with an opportunity to prostitute the definition of aggression to its abjectly base purpose. The most salient case in point is the outrageous maneuvers used by the United States Government for bringing about the Pacific War.

Prior to the opening of hostilities, the U.S. Government not only carried out an all-out economic blockade against Japan to strangle or force her to surrender, but further more concentrated her entire fleet in Pearl Harbor to invade Japan. Following an ultimatum served by America on Japan on November 26, 1941, the Chief of the U.S. General Staff on November 27, admitted a diplomatic rupture with Japan and instructed the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army in Hawaii that in the event that hostilities could not be avoided, the United States desired that this nation should not commit the first overt act."

On November 29, the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations repeated the aforementioned instructions to the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and further instructed him "to take no offensive action until Japan had committed a first overt act." It must be clear to everybody that trammelled as it was with the conventional definition of aggression, the American Government resorted to such a dastardly step actuated by the desire not only to shift the blame for the opening of hostilities on to Japan but also to provoke Japan to such an extent as to force her to commit a first overt act so as to place the full guilt for the outbreak of the Pacific War on Japan's shoulders.

Cites Soviet's Case

Another relevant case may be cited. In October last year, the Soviet Union suddenly declared war on Bulgaria and occupied the latter's territory by advancing her troops there. There is no manner of doubt that this Soviet act constitutes aggression in the light of the treaties which she concluded with various neighbor countries. But will the Soviet Union assume the full responsibility for the war with Bulgaria? The writer believes absolutely not. On the contrary, the Soviet Union will seek the cause for the opening of hostilities with Bulgaria farther and deeper. Nothing could be more superficial, more unjust, more futile than to attempt to fix the guilt for war on the strength of happenings several hours or days prior to the opening of hostilities as fondly done by America and Britain.

The unbiased, authentic history of the world must be the international court which adjudicates on the guilt for war. With clear conscience and clean record, Japan is ready to contest the case with the Anglo-American enemy before the court of world history.

Tobacco Price Increase

The prices of tobacco will be raised probably from March, according to Sotaro Ishiwata, Finance Minister, replying to the interpellation of Sutsuke Fujimoto at the general meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Tuesday. The Finance Minister stated that the increase of tobacco prices will take place after the approval of the tax increase plan by the Diet. He further added that special tobacco rations to workers on the production front will be continued in the future.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSING COMMON ECONOMIC PLAN

Composite Policy Asked for Big 3 in Asia; Shipbuilding Outlook Good, Says Yonai

A composite economic plan for Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, and matters concerning the shipbuilding industry were the topics discussed at the plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

Representative Takeo Miki was the interpellator on the economic policy covering Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, and proposed the establishment of a composite economic policy for the three nations. In reply, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso said that for establishing a composite Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic policy, conferences are being held among the Munitions Ministry, Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, and the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

"As the importance of effecting a strong common economic policy for the three countries is fully recognized, some administrative steps for improving the structure for dealing with various questions on the issue will be adopted shortly under the respective jurisdictions of the Ministries concerned," the Prime Minister revealed.

Shipbuilding activity in Japan is progressing very satisfactorily, said Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai at the Budget Committee session in reply to representative Makiye Koyanagi who questioned the Government on the present condition of Japan's shipping industry. The Navy Minister declared:

"The fact that ships form a very important factor in the execution of the war need not be particularly mentioned here. I can assure you that we will attain our ship building objective by conquering all difficulties, and I am pleased to say that at present the construction of ships is progressing very satisfactorily. Of course, our ships will suffer some damage by the activity of enemy submarines and planes as the war progresses. In this connection, it is regrettable that I cannot explain in detail the measures in force for the protection of ships as it concerns strategic operations. At any rate, we are now devoting our entire efforts to the plans for the protection of ships and the minimizing of their damage. Viewing the results gained so far we are confident with the progress of our anti-submarine and anti-air defense measures."

Prime Minister Koiso also had the following to say on the question of shipping:

"The maintenance of shipping bottoms can be attained only by giving efforts for bolstering their defense and speeding up repair work. At the same time their efficiency must be advanced. Only when the treatment of ship crews is improved, harbor facilities bolstered, and the spirit of cooperation intensified, can our object be attained. The government is resolved to attain its shipbuilding aim by applying greater materials and labor to the task."

School Appointments

Manji Fujimoto, Principal of Tokyo Daiichi Normal School, has been appointed principal of Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, succeeding Juichi Shimomura, who has been appointed Principal of the Peeresses' School, it was announced by the Education Ministry Thursday.

Mr. Fujimoto was graduated from the philosophy department of Tokyo Imperial University and was appointed Principal of Tokyo Daiichi Normal School in April 1943.

Suteji Kumaki, Principal of the Osaka Daiichi Normal School, will succeed Mr. Fujimoto as Principal of Tokyo Daiichi Normal School.

Tokyo to Close 82 Cinemas

Due to difficulties of obtaining films and to shortage of employes 82 out of 224 motion picture houses in Tokyo will be closed from February 1 in line with the decision reached by the Peace Maintenance Department of the Metropolitan Police, the Tokyo Branch of the Japan Theatrical Association, and the theater operators. The idle cinema buildings will be used as warehouses and offices of vital factories, and the employes will be put to work on the production front.

Yanagawa Funeral Set

Funeral services for the late Lieutenant General Heisuke Yanagawa, who died on January 22, will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on January 27 from 1 to 2 p.m. Lieutenant General Sadao Ushijima will head the Funeral Committee. The late Lieutenant General Yanagawa had his Court raised one rank to that of the Junior Grade of the Second Court Rank, it was announced on Thursday.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, January 25

CONCRETE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA POLICY

YOMIURI-HOCHI—It goes without saying that the solution of the China problem is not only an indispensable prerequisite for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia which is in progress now, but will greatly influence the fate of all of East Asia during and after the war. If on the other hand it is thought that the firm establishment of an independent status for all of East Asia depends on the outcome of the War of Greater East Asia, then the policy toward China amidst this great war must indeed be considered as very important.

In the current Diet session, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu has pointed out the importance of the China policy at the present stage, using the expression that the War of Greater East Asia started in the China problem and reverts to the China problem, and he stated that at this juncture this problem is being attacked positively through various methods.

The fundamental principle of Japan's policy toward China is clearly expressed in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. Foreign Minister Shigemitsu further stated that if the spirit of this Declaration will permeate the entire Chinese people, then the China problem will be solved and the stability of East Asia will be brough about. This is indeed the full truth. But more than a year and a half have passed since this declaration was made, and no great effect has yet materialized. This is because, in spite of the fact that this declaration is right in principle, the efforts for making it actually permeate the entire Chinese people have not been sufficient.

Also in the present Diet session, the Foreign Minister has emphasized the necessity of new operations in the fields of politics, diplomacy, and ideology, in addition to military offensives. But unfortunately it was not clarified what would be the methods and the contents of those operations. The realistic solution of the problem requires not an array of abstract policies, but rather systematic materialization.

The Chungking Regime has, since last year, enforced a reshuffle of its Cabinet and made a declaration on the enforcement of constitutional government. As we have already pointed out in these columns, it is obvious that Chungking has done this not by its own initiative, but under compulsion exerted by America and Yenan. Chungking, which had been strictly adhering to the idea of enforcing a constitution after the war, suddenly declared the enforcement of constitutional government; this was compelled by Yenan's strong demand for immediate enforcement.

How will the aggressive attitude taken toward Chungking by America and Yenan, who are taking advantage of the intensification of the war, change the character of the Chungking Regime? Into what conditions will the whole of China be pushed? If the War of Greater East Asia were to develop in accordance with the hopes of America and Yenan—what would become of the future of the whole of China, nay, the whole of East Asia? To make all the people of China thoroughly understand the dreadful consequences, must be the essense of the thought warfare vis-a-vis China.

Also with regard to the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, we must not confine ourselves to emphasizing its ideals, but must bring about the concrete manifestation of its spirit in the actual life of the Chinese people. The masses, and especially the Chinese, attach much importance to the realities of life. To bring about the concrete manifestation of the spirit of the Joint Declaration within these realities of life may look vulgar, but it is the efficient way of operation. With mere declaration of lofty ideals, the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia will be unable to bring about great political effects.

Never was it more necessary that the policies toward China should become more positive, than today. While taking every measure for the prosecution of the war without a hitch, we must at the same time enforce more lively policies in the fields of politics and diplomacy, of which the war forms a part also in the field of ideology which form the fundamental keynote of it all. But we wish to emphasize in particular that this enforcement of policies must be positive and by concrete methods, with real contents.

"If the spirit of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia permeates the entire Chinese people"—such were the words of Foreign Minister Shigemitsu. The task of the statesman is to find the method by which to make this possible.

Asia Literary Prizes Awarded at Function; Many Envoys Present

The second Greater East Asiatic Literary Prizes were awarded at a ceremony held Wednesday at the Dai Toa Kaikan under the sponsorship of the Association for National Service through Literature. The function was attended by Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching, Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei, Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas, the proxy of Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan and many others. Beiho Takashima, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, delivered the opening address, following which the prizes were awarded by the proxy of Iichiro Tokutomi, President of the Association, to the winners. Then, a supplementary monetary award of ¥2,500 was given to each of the prize winners. After an address by Chinese Ambassador Tsai, which brought the formal ceremony to a close, a luncheon was given in honor of the prize winners.

Relieved of Posts

Ambassadors Kenkichi Yoshizawa and Teiji Tsubokami have been relieved of their posts at their own requests, it was announced by the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry on Wednesday.

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Ordinary railway passenger fare, commutation passes, express fare, ferry steamer fare and sleeper fare on same will be raised from April 1, and will be put into effect together with the revised transit taxes.

Under the new rates, the first and second class railway fare, which at present are three and two times respectively the third class fare including the special wartime rates, will be revised to six and three times the third class fare.

The revised third and second class fares to some of the main points from Tokyo are as follows: Shizuoka, ¥6 and ¥19; Nagoya, ¥11 and $34; Kyoto, ¥14.50 and ¥45.50; Osaka, ¥15.50 and ¥49; Kobe, ¥16.50 and ¥51.50; Hiroshima, $24 and ¥76; Shimonoseki, ¥29 and ¥92.50; Hakata, ¥31 and ¥98.50; Kagoshima, ¥37.50 and ¥117.50; Sendai, ¥10.50 and ¥32.50; Aomori, ¥20 and ¥64; Sapporo, ¥32 and ¥100; and Toyohara ¥47.50 and ¥148.50.

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NEW SURE-HIT WAR ARM MAY MAKE DEBUT SOON

Yagi Says Big Results Obtained From Mobilization in Scientific, Technical Fields

The appearance of a new "sure-hit" Japanese war weapon in the near future was hinted at by President Yagi of the Technological Board, in his reply to a question asked by Representative Tateo Miki, at the plenary session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

"It has been our aim to produce 'sure-hit' war arms," President Yagi stated. "As we are the authorities responsible for this task, we greatly regret that hitherto we have had to depend on the Shimpu Special Attack Corps at the front.

"I cannot tell you the details of our plans to produce decisive battle arms but I can assure you that the mobilization of all scientific and technical abilities, particularly those relating to war technique, have been made since the year before last, and the results obtained have been considerable. This mobilization, however, is still in its first stage. That is the one strong point of Japan that I would like all of you to understand.

"I firmly believe that the scientific and technical strength of the Japanese people will be the greatest weapon to defeat the enemy. In the hearts of tens of thousands of scientists and technicians throughout the country the same feeling runs very strongly, I believe.

"The Government must take proper measures for effectively utilizing this sentiment of scientists and technicians. We are now making various plans, but I regret that it is not yet time to announce them."

Train Schedules Changed

Prior to a partial change in the schedule for trains on the Tokaido line that went into effect on January 25, the destinations of the following down trains leaving Tokyo Station on Wednesday have been changed.

The express train bound for Shimonoseki leaving Tokyo Station at 8:30 a.m. will go as far as Kagoshima, the express train bound for Kagoshima leaving at 10:30 a.m. will stop at Moji and another express train bound for Osaka leaving at 9 p.m. will go to Hiroshima. The train bound for Kumamoto leaving at 1:40 a.m. will go as far as Moji and another bound for Nagasaki leaving at 3:25 p.m. will not go farther than Osaka.

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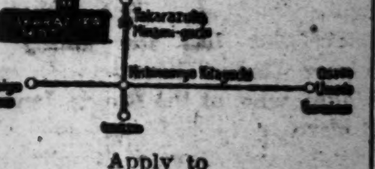
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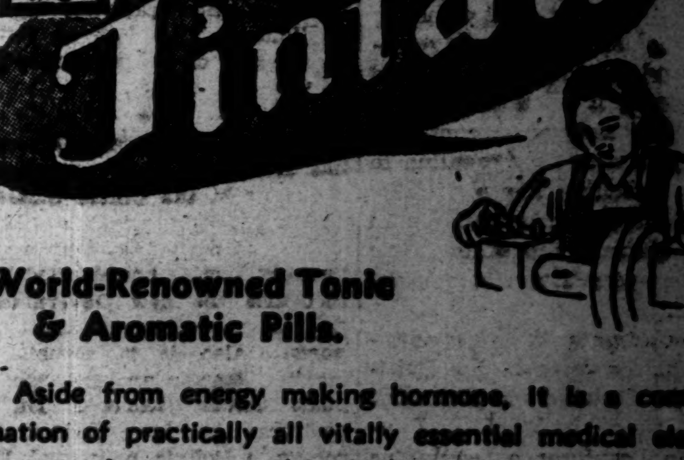

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The Mexico City Conference

Foreign reports have disclosed that Ezequiel Padilla, Mexican Foreign Minister, has already issued invitations for the conference of American nations to be convened in Mexico City about the middle of February, and that only Argentina and El Salvador have not been invited. Argentina has been excluded because the conference is to be held among the Pan-American countries "cooperating in the conduct of the war" and because the United States holds that Argentina is not such a nation. El Salvador has not been invited because the Aguirre Government which came to power as a result of the October revolution has not yet been recognized by the majority of the American countries. El Salvador is to be invited if she is recognized before the convening of the conference.

It is said that inasmuch as the conference excludes Argentina and El Salvador, it will be held outside the Pan-American Union and that therefore it will be different in character from the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' conferences held previously. The fact that this conference must be held outside the Pan-American Union, which the United States has hitherto utilized to regiment the Latin American nations into marching in step and collaborating with her, is a glaring revelation of the fundamental defects in the Pan-American structure.

As indicated by the United States State Department's statement on January 8, the main topics of discussion apparently will be Pan-American cooperation for the early termination of the war and the postwar security problem. In addition, various economic and social problems of the Latin American nations will be taken up and it is believed that the so-called Argentine problem will also be discussed.

The United States Government has instigated this conference, it is believed, because it desires, firstly, to kill the proposal made in October by the Argentine Government for the convening of a Foreign Ministers' conference to discuss the Argentine problem. Secondly, the United States Government wishes to appease the Latin American nations, who have been clamoring for a conference in which the postwar problem might be discussed. These nations have been expressing intense dissatisfaction in connection with the Dumbarton Oaks conference, declaring that although the United States has demanded Latin American collaboration in the prosecution of the war and has convened various Pan-American and Foreign Ministers' conferences to that end, she is ignoring them when it comes to the disposal of the postwar problem. And thirdly, the United States hopes, if all goes well, to inveigle the nations present into passing judgment on Argentina in absentia, labelling her a violator of Pan-American cooperation, and thus to alienate the other Latin American countries completely from her.

In connection with the convening of this conference, the Baltimore Sun declared on December 21 that, as a result of a Pan-American conference excluding Argentina, it would become possible to assure the security of Argentina's neighbors and to render ineffective the actions of Argentina to obstruct the anti-Axis war efforts even if it could not be possible to bring Argentina back into the Pan-American fold. On December 31, the Los Angeles Times asserted that it would be difficult to overthrow the power of the so-called "colonels' group" in Argentina and to re-establish the democratic structure as long as the Argentine people were having their fill of war profits and enjoying prosperity under the present Government, thereby tacitly urging the application of more effective pressure, even armed pressure, on that Latin American nation.

These declarations by the United States press clearly indicate what is the intention of the United States Government in regard to Argentina. While mouthing non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other nations and the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government, the United States in the name of Pan-American cooperation is striving to enslave the Latin American nations and will even go to the length of resorting to armed interference.

But there is no reason why such an American move would be welcomed by the Latin American countries, having as they do origins and ideals in common with Argentina. Outside of two or three small states which have become complete puppets of the United States, the Latin American countries, as long as they maintain their dignity as independent nations and look back with pride on their long and honorable traditions since the days of Simon Bolivar, cannot be made to forget their blood, cultural and religious ties with Argentina. They cannot be made to dance to the tune played by the Colossus of the North and be forced into bloody action against their sister nation. Already opposition has been expressed in Latin America against the convening of a Pan-American conference excluding Argentina. In Chile, the Catholic Students' Federation in an open letter to the Government has demanded that it support the Argentine proposal.

In any case, it is extremely doubtful whether or not all of the Latin American nations will, as the United States hopes, follow the United States example and conform to United States wishes when the Argentine problem is brought up. Unexpected strife might easily result over this problem.

Edward Stettinius, Jr., United States Secretary of State, reportedly will personally attend the conference at the head of the American delegation, accompanied by Nelson Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American affairs. Rockefeller is well acquainted with Latin America, having been Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in the United States State Department, and he will attend the coming conference as the man chiefly responsible for the United States policy toward Latin America. It is believed that he will demand Latin American cooperation in dealing the final blow upon Argentina and that he will be supported by Mexican Foreign Minister Padilla, who is a submissive United States puppet. But whether Rockefeller has the ability of former Under Secretary Stumner Welles, who, at the Rio de Janeiro conference in 1942, teamed with Padilla and Oswald Aranha, the Brazilian Foreign Minister at the time, and succeeded at least in form in dragging the Latin American nations into his camp, is a matter to be seen.

A Year Ago Today
January 26, 1944

An official announcement from Asuncion said that the police have crushed the attempted revolution against the Paraguayan Government. One person was killed while several were captured in the abortive revolt. The announcement said that the police are now carrying on investigations in an effort to establish the identity of the party responsible for the revolution.

* * *

The United States Government has frozen all bank accounts of Bolivians in the United States, and also prohibited all exports to Bolivia.

The Chilean Government announced that it has decided not to recognize the new Government of Bolivia, according to Santiago reports. Also it is reported that Mexico, Panama and Colombia have made similar decisions. Thus, the countries that have decided not to recognize Bolivia now total 15.

* * *

The United States State Department announced that the Soviet Government has formally rejected the proposal of the United States to mediate in the Soviet-Polish frontier controversy.

* * *

The Soviets have lost 100,000 men since the beginning of the recent offensive in the Northern Sector of the Eastern Front.

JAPAN'S INTERNATIONAL POLICY

Japanese Desire to Establish Righteousness Throughout World

By KOSAKU TAMURA

II

Economic warfare is the most powerful and effective weapon which the United States and Britain always use whenever necessary against weaker nations. Whenever America and England attempt to subjugate other nations politically or militarily, they always carry out an economic warfare beforehand or simultaneously. It was so in the past and it is so at present. There is no reason whatsoever that they will not repeat this powerful weapon also in the future. Foreign Minister Shigemitsu said: "Irrespective of the fact that it is defined in the Kellog Pact not to prostitute war as an instrument of national policy, the United States had already commenced an economic warfare against Japan before the Pearl Harbor debacle with the object of strangling her."

The economic structure of the world has unfortunately been warped into a deplorable situation which compels the national defense and livelihood of all nations to depend upon the temper and will of the United States and Britain. The existence of a nation, therefore, is in such a situation that it can be suffocated or strangled anytime at will by America and England. It cannot be disputed that the current great war was originated in one respect for the purpose of correcting such international injustice and inequality. The Japanese Empire has been making great efforts since the first World War under the banner of freedom of commerce among nations to promote the establishment of a permanent world peace. The efforts of the Japanese government, however, were unfortunately not rewarded. Japan's commerce was shut off from all markets in the world under the control of America and Britain and furthermore Japan's overseas emigration lost its outlet. There is no other method as sure to instigate war than that of obstructing the freedom of commerce. The Foreign Minister's statement that "a postwar international structure which does not abolish economic warfare cannot contribute to peace" is, indeed, the clearest expression of this fact. This statement has expressed the eternal truth regarding means of preventing war. That the Foreign Minister emphasized "cooperation and the open-door policy" in the field of economy as the foundation of world peace and that he stressed the realization of the freedom of commerce and mutual opening of natural resources in accord with the principle of reciprocity amplified the spirit of the fifth article of the Greater East Asia Proclamation in one respect and at the same time clarified the world policy of the Japanese Empire. The United States and Britain added a serious limitation when defining enjoyment on equal terms, of trade and raw materials of the world in the world in the fourth article of the Atlantic Charter that "with due respect for their existing obligation." Undersecretary of State, Welles, in interpreting the fourth article, said that "the enjoyment of trade and raw materials will be permitted within the limits recognized by America and Britain as necessary for peaceful economic livelihood of nations." This signifies that the United States and Britain still seek monopoly and hegemony. There exists all the difference in the world between this and the principle of the freedom of commerce advocated by the Japanese Empire.

Interchange of Culture

Ever since the proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine, the American Government has prevented the European nations from intervening in the Western Hemisphere and at the same time the United States herself is threatening and cajoling the Latin American countries with the object of establishing her supremacy in the Western Hemisphere. Especially since the opening of the first Pan-American conference at Washington in 1889, the United States has frequently convened international conferences among the nations on the American continents. The United States has stressed the need for unity of the Western Hemisphere on various occasions and has continued to plot and endeavor to realize this unity. It can be said, however, that the attempts on the side of the United States have almost all end in failures. Although there are various reasons for these failures, the basic one is the difference between the culture of the United States and the Latin American countries. It is also due to the fact that the United States does not abandon her haughty and arrogant attitude of believing that the Anglo-American culture is superior to the Latin culture of the Central and South American countries. It needs no mentioning here that the Latin American countries are in fear of the imperialism of the United States and have a dislike of her dollar diplomacy. Besides, there is something which prevents the fusion of the culture of Latin America with the Anglo-Saxon culture of the United States.

The preamble of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty advocates "mutual respect of each other's inherent characteristics" (the same sentence is also used in the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration). The second article in the text on the treaty stipulates that "the governments of the two countries shall closely cooperate for cultural harmony, creation and development. The fifth article in the Greater East Asia Declaration also stresses the promotion of intercourse of culture. As Foreign Minister Shigemitsu explained: "Each nation must understand the intrinsic culture of the other" in order "to contribute to peace and progress of the world." The interchange of culture and the principle of the freedom of commerce together constitute the foundation of world peace. This is because an international amity will suffuse the world when one cooperates to promote the interchange of culture between nations.

Japan's world policy is, all in all, illustrated in the Imperial Rescript granted to the nation when Japan left the League of Nations: "The advancement of international peace is what, as evermore, We desire, and our attitude toward enterprises of peace shall sustain no change. By quitting the League and embarking on a course of its own, Our Empire does not mean that it will stand aloof in the extreme Orient nor that it will isolate itself thereby from the fraternity of nations. It is Our desire to promote mutual confidence between Our Empire and all the other Powers and to make known the justice of its cause throughout the world." Japan's world policy does not conceive its mission of establishing righteousness in the region of East Asia alone but also throughout the universe.

(End)

CHINA'S CULTURAL RENAISSANCE

Basic Policy for Wartime Cultural Propaganda Adopted By Nanking Paves Way for National Revival

Editor's Note: The following article by Tetsuo Oyama appeared in the December issue of the Toa Bunkaken.

I

In order to contribute toward the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in the cultural field, the National Government of China in June, 1943 promulgated its "Basic Policy for Wartime Cultural Propaganda" which had been decided upon by the Supreme War Council. This policy defines the object of Wartime cultural propaganda as follows: (a) to mobilize all efforts toward cultural propaganda (b) to carry on the tasks of cultural and ideological war in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia (c) to prosecute the war to a successful consummation by offering all possible cooperation to Japan and other allies of East Asia (d) to reconstruct and develop Chinese culture and to evolve a fusion of Greater East Asia culture and (e) to contribute to the culture of the new world order.

The basic policy further declares that the following must be effected by China: (a) to bring about the elevation of national consciousness in wartime conditions (b) to establish a wartime structure which shall be suitable to the national circumstances (c) to bring about the concentration of all forces (d) to rectify ideas and to purify concepts and (e) to develop scientific technique. In execution of this policy, the following concrete measures are to be enforced:

Concrete Measures Adopted

(1). The truth should be given the cognizance that the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia is a prerequisite to the realization of ideals in East Asia and that the bloc system of nations is essential to the construction of the New Order in the East and West; the reality of Chinese culture as a link in East Asian culture should be grasped; East Asian culture should be enhanced; the position of the Axis nations in East Asia should be strengthened in order thereby to attain the object of the current war.

(2). The crimes of Anglo-American imperialism and aggression should be liquidated; the poisonous ideas of Anglo-American individualism should be eradicated; the base psychology of dependence on the Anglo-American nations should be destroyed; and the determination to overthrow Anglo-American aggression and tyranny should be fortified.

(3). The disturbances of Communism should be forestalled; ideas based on class struggle should be eradicated; and the inherent ethical conceptions of China should be promoted.

(4). The conceptions of human life based on industriousness, positiveness, elevation, self-discipline should be cultivated and such old ideas as self-indulgent, decadent, annihilistic and unbridled conceptions of life should be either rectified or eradicated; cooperation should be shown by all for the perfection of the wartime structure with a sense of responsibility, so as to expand the total force of the nation's fighting strength.

(5). The collective will of the nation should be unified, her entire creative ability should be displayed; her inherent cultures should be restored to their rightful places; alien cultures should be absorbed; blind reverence for foreign countries should be rectified so that the pillars of Chinese culture may be consolidated.

(6). Scientific education should be extended; scientific researches should be promoted; and scientific inventions should be encouraged.

(7). Men of capability should be assembled in the field of culture, cultural enterprises should be adjusted, and the wartime structure for total cultural propaganda should be firmly established.

Explanation of Lin Pei-sheng

Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, explains the object of the basic policy as follows:

"Negatively speaking, the object is to liquidate Anglo-American ideas and to destroy communistic ideas; positively speaking, it is to revive the inherent culture of East Asia. Anglo-American and communistic ideas have come to face their total collapse with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia. With cooperation with our ally Japan we should endeavor to give a fatal blow to these ideas and to make positive endeavors for the cultural reconstruction of China."

The foregoing basic policy seems to indicate the various problems which will be settled by Chinese culture. But the presentation of such policy for the cultural program, and for that matter, for political not economic problems as well, is not sufficient for their actual solution. It is necessary that class scrutiny should be made respecting each of these problems to be tackled and their theoretical and concrete solutions should be proposed. Therein lies the essency of the task, the mere presentation of abstract declarations and pronouncements has no meaning. I am inclined to believe that the central problem of Chinese culture at present is to harmonize or overcome the contradictions between her ancient and modern cultures.

In his work on "The Principles of Cultural Struggle," Wataru Tominaga makes the following comment on the cultural history of China:

"The development of inherent Chinese culture continued up to the Sung Dynasty, after which a gradual retrogression set in so that by the time of the close of the Ching Dynasty, it had become a sort of antiquated and that which enjoyed a living form was a mixture of various cultures of low and debased quality. The ruling class of the land who shouldered the nation's culture soon found their position undermined by the appearance of new military clique, and of a new class of provincial gentility. Chinese culture has not been restored to its ancient form after its modernization and Europeanization. After the establishment of a republican regime, reverence for inherent culture as a reaction to the tendency of Europeanization has been shown by such men as Liang Chi-chao and Liang Shu-min. Reverence for traditions was also stressed to some extent in Sun Yet-sen's Three People's Doctrines. More recently, ten Chinese university professors including Tao Tsi-sheng announced their joint "Declaration on China's inherent cultural construction". But all these manifestations of ideas in favor of ansient culture and traditions were buried under the tendency of Europeanization advocated by Hu Shih and others. But since the contemporary modernized and westernized Chinese culture is still in its low stage while the ancient and inherent culture has fallen into decadence, the development of a living culture representing the Chinese racial spirit must be made in the future".

Clash With Modernism

There is no denying that China's ancient culture and classical ideas came into collision with modernism which has been the guiding principle of young Chinese. It had been recognized from early times that erroneous Western modernism should be given up and ancient Oriental cultural ideals should be realized in China's actual political and economic life—both of which were now taken up by the Basic Policy of Wartime Cultural Propaganda of the National Government.

In 1934, Chiang Kai-shek attempted to counteract the idealogical propaganda of Communism by promoting the restoration of Confucianism on the one hand and by proposing the so-called "new life movement" which embodied the four cardinal principles of the ancient sage, Chien Tzu; namely, ceremony, justice, purity and modesty. His intention was to have each of the entire people cultivate his own morality and purity and then readjusting his surroundings, and thus enable them, by spiritual training to become a great national army which would be in readiness against the Communist Party; instead of permitting the people to engage in empty polemics and discussions concerning national affairs and problems.

According to the explanation of Chiang Kai-shek, "new" in the new life movement is the opposite of "old" and "life" in the same movement the opposite of "death". In other words, the new life movement is a movement for revolutionizing human life "by eradicating the old and giving rise to the new" and "by resurrecting death to life". Now, what is the object of this revolutionary movement? It is to bring about the renaissance of the Chinese people. This movement is intended to forge the character of the Chinese people, to restore their race and to establish a new nation. This new life movement has been criticized by young Chinese who are of the opinion that the movement is being used as a means of political unification and that this is wrong since politics is a means to the life of the masses which should not be made subservient to politics.

Interview With Hu Shih

But, now what is the nature of westernization which has been overwhelming in modern China? In this connection we recall Mr. Takeyo Nakaya's article contributed to the March number, 1938 of the Bungei Shunju describing his interview with Hu Shih in 1935 on which occasion he exchanged views with this Chinese scholar regarding Sino-Japanese cultural collaboration. In part the article says:

"Having accepted with an unexpected willingness the offer of the nameless Japanese traveller for an interview, he listened to my talk on the idea of Greater Asia, showing by occasional nods that he agreed with me. After going over an English pamphlet entitled 'Asiatic Asia—What Does it Mean?' which I presented to him, he began to give his views in fluent English. What he talked about was 'The Chinese Renaissance' which was the modern of China and the guiding principle for the young Chinese of that time. By Chinese renaissance is not meant the revival of ancient arts and letters as the term may naturally suggest, but rather, mainly and exclusively, the modernization of China. For him, the term renaissance is synonymous with the word modernization.

"Meeting my opinions with his occasional counter arguments, Hu Shih argued something as follows: 'What is most urgently needed in China today is the spirit of modernism and endeavors that should be made for modernization in such fields as culture, politics and social affairs. The only way for Sino-Japanese cultural collaboration is for Japan, who underwent modernization half a century before China to extend a helping hand to us in our endeavors for modernization, as Japan is an advanced nation in this respect. Your ideal of Greater Asia can become an issue after our modernization. But so far as I know, there has been a growing tendency toward fascism in recent-day Japan, which I fear is a dangerous tendency from the standpoint of collaboration between the two nations.'

"To my question on what aspect of modernization of China he would want to stress, he stated that he would stress the eradication of outmoded social customs of China and on the modernization of her national life......I then expressed my views on the significance of Chinese renaissance somewhat as follows:

"'The real significance of Chinese renaissance lies in the revival of the ideals of ancient culture for modern times and in cleansing China of all the poisons of Western material civilization. To restore and reconstruct Chinese culture is the only way of realizing collaboration between Japan and China, both of which belong to the same cultural stock. Japan has fully experienced the evils of so-called modernism, and if China should pursue the same object, she would become a prey to Western capitalism and Communism.'

"To these arguments of mine, Hu Shih only agreed on my warning against Communism, without touching on Chinese classical learning. Thus, our arguments concerning Chinese Renaissance ended fruitlessly and reached no conclusion. My impression of Hu Shih at that time was that this scholar of liberalism understood the Anglo-Saxons but not China herself, just as the liberal scholars of our country Japan understand the West but not Japan herself."

(To Be Continued)

Fellow From Wheeling

There was a young fellow of Wheeling
Endowed with such delicate feeling,
When he read on the door,
"Don't spit on the floor,"
He jumped up and spat on the ceiling.

Little Ivy Shines

"The Utterly-Utters are just wild about society, aren't they?"
"Why, my dear, they're such social climbers that they've even named their youngest daughter, Ivy."

SLUMP IN U.S. WAR OUTPUT

Steel, Lead Production Already Show Downward Curve

Editor's Note: The following article appeared in a recent issue of the Diamond magazine.

It was announced in the United States at the end of last year that the output of steel ingots, one of the basic war materials, amounted to 7,580,000 tons in October, an increase of 340,000 tons over the September output. This was the highest level reached since January of 1944. But, if such was the case, it the total steel ingot output for 1945 cannot be more than a 90,000,000 tons. This apparently proves that the production of steel has already hit the ceiling.

Next comes lead. According to a report given by the American Mining Bureau, the total lead output in the United States in October was 33,161 short tons, a decrease in production of 2,043 tons over the month previous. Here again can be seen an obvious decline.

The deminished production is not limited to only these two materials. America's war production, on the whole, saw a general decrease during the year 1944. The index of American war production, using the monthly average of 1943 as the base, indicates that the highest level was reached during November, 1943, according to the War Production Board.

	1942	1943	1944
January	29	78	114
February	31	82	112
March	36	90	117
April	42	95	114
May	47	95	—
June	52	97	—
July	58	101	—
August	64	105	116
September	67	108	114
October	69	113	—
November	76	218	—
December	84	117	—

As can be seen from the above table, there was a contraction of two points in the index of September, 1944 from the preceding month. This decrease is explained on the ground that the method of calculation was changed in August and that to compare the September figure with those of the preceding months would be misleading. But looking at the problem from a broad point of view, this contraction in war production cannot be due to this factor alone. It can be said, therefore, in all truth that American war production has never risen since November, 1943, but that it has fallen. The American War Production Board itself would not be able to deny this fact.

But, what will happen in the future? There was a steady climb in war production during the two years of 1942 and 1943, but the line began to zig-zag in 1944. With this shrinkage and instability, the production of war goods in 1945 in the United States is bound to fall lower.

In such an eventuality, there are two measures which America can take. The first would perhaps be to switch back the industries engaged in civilian production to war production in order to meet the dwindling output. But if this were to happen, the civilian population would be plunged into a very miserable situation; the cost of living would rise in direct proportion to the rise in commodity prices. This would then bring in its wake the question of wage scale revision and create unending government leaders.

The second measure which the government may adopt to make things run smoothly would likely be to put the production of war materials on a priority basis, that is, concentrate on the production of aircraft. According to the Seattle Boeing Aircraft Corporation, it had recently received orders for the construction of 700 B-29 bombers, and an additional order was further received for the building of 1,000 more of the giant Super-Fortresses. The estimated cost of production of a single Super-Fortress is $4,500,000, the construction of 1,700 Super-Fortresses would cost something like $7,650,000,000. But would a single aircraft company be able to take over such an absurd order, requiring such a large expenditure? Even were it possible, the construction would take time. The announcement of the Boeing Company may, therefore be nothing more than deceptive propaganda.

The following table shows the number of different types of aircraft produced in the United States during the four years and two months between July 1940 and September 1944:

Bombers	74,953
Fighter Planes	70,627
Transport Planes	17,592
Navy Reconnaisance Planes	2,345
Training Planes	54,642
Scouting Planes	10,785
Others	1,459
Total	232,403

This is an average production of 4,650 aircraft a month, and an average of 55,800 annually. But the output today must be greater than the figures just given. There is, therefore, something to be said for the Boeing Company's announcement. There may be some truth in it. On the other hand, an increase in the production of the Super-Fortresses can only mean an inevitable slump in the production of other smaller types of aircraft.

Inflationing trend in the United States is due, of course, to the increased issuance of currency, but it is also due to the fact that America has reached a peak in her war production. The United States Congress is today demanding a retrenchment in the nation's wartime budget. The government is placed in a position where it cannot but lend its ear to this demand. But this again is just another evidence pointing to the decline in war production; that is to say, there are limitation's to America's material resources. America is a country which has till today incessantly boasted of material wealth, but the year 1945, what with all these brain-wracking problems, is going to be a tough and grueling year.

ROOSEVELT'S VICTORY: AN ANALYSIS

U.S. Is Gradually Heading Toward Dictatorship

By KAZUO KAWAI
(From Contemporary Japan)

III

It cannot be said, however, that Dewey's defeat was due to a mistake in his campaign strategy. Defective a that strategy was, it is difficult to see how he could have chosen any other line of procedure under the existing circumstances. It must be concluded, therefore, that circumstances. It must be concluded, therefore, that circumstances doomed Dewey to a position which rendered his defeat virtually inescapable.

The fact that such circumstances existed can be interpreted to mean that political conditions in America today are such as to make Roosevelt the true representative of that nation. The election must, therefore be taken as an indication that his policies are staunchly supported by the majority of the American people. It can be assumed that with the renewed vindication thus given him by the electorate, Roosevelt will proceed to push his policies more vigorously than ever before.

These policies imply that domestically American policies will be characterized by an increased trend toward personal dictatorship. No nation can permit one man to rule for sixteen years and still pretend that it is a democracy. The holding of periodic elections means nothing if the same man is constantly re-elected; the most notorious tyrants in history have been demagogues who have been able to command the acclaim of the masses. Roosevelt may not yet be an unmitigated tyrant, but his repeated re-election points the direction of the trend of the United States toward dictatorship. Each successive step will make the trend more irrevocable. By permitting its perenial claimant to the White House throne to sit for another four years, the United States has taken another step deeper into the pit of permanent personal rule from which it will find it more difficult than ever to extricate itself.

Extension of Bureaucracy

The intensification of Roosevelt's policies will also entail the further extension of the ubiquitous bureaucracy which personal dictatorship uses as its instrument. The longer it continues, the more will that bureaucracy intrude itself over wider and deeper into the life of every inhabitant of America to regulate and control every phase of his social and economic activities. Not only will political democracy tend to disappear, but social and economic freedom likewise.

In the field of foreign affairs, it means that there will be an intensification of America's abandonment of her traditional isolationism in favor of world-wide interventionism. The United States will be constrained more than ever to look to the exploitation of the outside world as a means of sustaining her economic structure. In order to gain domination over the whole world to this end, the United States will be bound to pursue more vigorously than ever the practice of branding as "aggressor" and waging war against any nation which stands in the way of American hegemony over the whole globe. Not only will the United States thus push the present war, but she will be sure to go further to attempt the permanent perpetuation of her power through such a device as the projected international security organization which she will manipulate to police the world to her own advantage.

The trends in American public life, which have in recent years made the United States a menace to the peace and freedom of the rest of the world, have thus been re-endorsed and accentuated by the verdict of the American people in the last election. Such is the conclusion to be derived from an analysis of Roosevelt's decisive victory.

(End)

No Come Back

The scene was in the reading room of a large public library. The bibulous gentleman had been reading the birth and death statistics.

"Do you know," he remarked turning suddenly to the man seated on his right, "that every time I breathe a man dies?"

"Very interesting," replied the stranger. "Why don't you chew cloves?"